INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 897 — Washington, D. C. — August 22, 1942

DRIED FRUIT PRICES TO BE RAISED

OPA Regulation Expected to Lift March Ceilings 15 Per Cent at Packer Level

The Office of Price Administration announced August 19 that it will issue a new price regulation shortly, lifting the March, 1942, price ceilings on five important dried fruits and raisins at the packer level some 15 per cent. Prospective action on dried fruits first was indicated by OPA on July 1 and was reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 4.

This move—allowing processors specified margins over the support buying prices to growers, set previously by the Department of Agriculture—is expected to provide another link in the program to encourage maximum production and distribution of dried prunes, pears, peaches, apricots, figs and raisins, according to the OPA press statement.

The major portion of the dried fruit and raisin pack will be taken this season by the military forces and Lend-lease.

Under the recent War Production Board Order M-205, freezing all 1941 and 1942 stocks of dried fruits and raisins (See August 15 LETTER, page 7164), sales to the domestic trade may be made only after the military and Lend-lease tonnage requirements have been filled.

Owing to these circumstances and the fact that the 1942 dried fruit pack only began on the Pacific Coast around early August and will continue through until the turn of the year, it is impossible at this time, OPA stated, to indicate definitely the prospective supplies, if any, that will be available for civilian use. Definite estimates now might be changed by such factors as improvement or deterioration in the total crops or by enlarged or diminished government buying.

However, the statement continues, on the basis of present Federal buying ideas and pack size, it appears that little if any of the dried pear crop will find its way back into civilian channels this season. The Government also will absorb most of the dried peaches and apricots, a lesser although still major share of the dried prune output, and a still smaller but principal portion of the raisin pack.

Following the policy set in canned fruits, as well as in frozen fruits, vegetables and berries, OPA in the near future will issue another regulation permitting wholesale and retail distributors of dried fruits and raisins to adjust their prices to the ultimate consumer in relation to the new packer prices.

To take care of the possibility of sales to the Government and private trade, OPA has established specific ceiling prices for both at the packer level. These apply to both the 1941 and 1942 packs, with differentials for other grades, varieties and container sizes as they prevailed in the fall of 1941. The new ceiling prices for packers, which OPA emphasized, will not become official until the actual regulation has been issued, are as follows, in dollars per 2,000-pound short ton, with the exception of figs, which are in cents per pound:

Dried fruit	Government	Trade
Raisins[a]	$146.22	$153.07
Prunes[b]	176.07	184.89
Pears[c]	307.63	323.01
Peaches[d]	326.11	342.41
Apricots[e]	422.12	443.23
Figs[f] (Adriatic paste in 80-pound fiber boxes)	.....	.12

[a] Natural Thompson seedless, choice grade, in 25-pound fiber boxes. [b] 50-60 count (number per pound) 3 District (best quality) in 25-pound wood boxes. [c] Choice northerns in 25-pound wood boxes. [d] Choice yellows in 25-pound wood boxes. [e] Extra choice northerns in 25-pound wood boxes. [f] Bulk and package figs 24 per cent over last year's opening prices. No Government ceiling price has been set on figs, as the Federal agencies usually do not buy fig paste. In the event that they require bulk or package figs, they may purchase at the civilian price.

Prices to the trade are higher than those to the Government because of additional selling expenses, brokerage and cash discounts.

The increases at the packer level allowed by OPA were decided after consultations with a committee from the dried fruit industry. Such permitted increases take into account only actual advances in raw materials and other costs in-

(Concluded on page 7176)

WICKARD FAVORS 110% PARITY REPEAL

Says Present Situation Differs from Conditions When Price Control Was Enacted

Reversing the position he took a year ago before a committee of the House of Representatives, Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard in a radio address on August 19 stated his belief that it would be wise, under present circumstances, to repeal the provision in the Price Control Act that prohibits ceilings on processed farm prices if the ceiling price reflects a farm price of less than 110 per cent of parity.

Secretary Wickard's statement of his present attitude followed an analysis of the meat supply and price situation, which has caught many meat packers, particularly the smaller firms, in a squeeze between livestock prices, on which there is no ceiling, and retail meat prices, on which there are ceilings. Secretary Wickard stated:

I, as Secretary of Agriculture, must give approval before the Office of Price Administration can place ceilings on livestock prices. I am prepared to give this approval if a practical plan for livestock marketing can be evolved. Such a plan must not permit abnormal profits to anyone in the industry at the expense of the producers or consumers. With the necessary measures, such as allocation of supplies, the plan must facilitate a more equitable distribution of meats. Also, the plan must be one that not only will protect packers from high prices, but also will protect farmers from low prices.

I want to say this to consumers: There has been an impression abroad that lack of ceilings on livestock prices was

the cause of the meat shortage in some areas. As I have explained, this is not true. It follows that putting ceilings on livestock prices will not increase the supply of meat to consumers. The reasons for putting the ceilings on livestock prices are to keep the packing industry in full operation, and to safeguard the price-control structure.

So much for the first reason why farmers are being accused of profiteering.

Another reason is the continued discussion of the provision in the Price Control Act that prohibits ceilings on processed farm products if the ceiling price reflects a farm price of less than 110 per cent of parity.

Now let me say right here that I have changed my own thinking on this question. I have changed because conditions have changed. A year ago when I testified before a House Committee in support of the price control bill I approved the 110 per cent limitation. At that time many prices were far below parity. It seemed to me that they could never average parity unless there was an opportunity for some of them to be slightly above parity at least part of the time. Now the situation is different. Farm prices have reached parity on an average. We are in war. Every day makes it clearer that we must put everything we've got into winning the war. Also every day makes it clear that we must take drastic steps to check inflation.

Today the 110 per cent provision is being pointed to by other groups to prove that farmers are asking for more than their fair share. It is being used as an argument to slow down economic controls in other fields.

Under present circumstances I believe it would be wise to repeal this provision.

It is my earnest hope that the prices of each farm commodity can be held at the level which will make completely effective the price-control part of the President's wartime economic program.

I am not forgetting that production is all-important, and that we may need to increase returns to farmers on some products in order to get production of vital war commodities. In instances where changes within the framework of price controls cannot accomplish this, I think it is in the national interest to give farmers increased returns through subsidies rather than through increased prices which may endanger the price-control structure.

Farmers want action now to win the battle against inflation. They favor controls clear across the board. But action is being held up behind a log-jam of unwillingness of each of the great economic groups to accept controls unless at the same time controls are placed on the others. Farmers are ready to lead in breaking the log-jam.

We cannot have continued rises in farm prices, or in any other prices, without losing the battle of inflation, and I am tonight asking the farmers of America to take the lead in this battle as they have taken the lead in the battle of production. The time has come to settle down to the business of winning this war, and we are not going to win it by talk. It is time for action. I am sure that the farmers of America stand ready to accept their full responsibility.

Horton Named For OPA Information Post

Robert W. Horton, chief of the Office of War Information's News Bureau, has been appointed Deputy Administrator in charge of the Office of Price Administration's information and educational programs, and will assume his new duties September 1.

PRICING METHODS ON NEW CONTAINERS

OPA Outlines Procedure for Firms Under GMPR That Have Changed from Tin Packages

How those manufacturers and distributors operating under the General Maximum Price Regulation, who packed food in tin containers during March but have since changed to other types of containers, may figure their ceiling prices is covered by the Office of Price Administration in a special order. Copies of the OPA press statement describing the procedure were sent out by the Association August 15 in a special bulletin. Text of the order, which became effective August 21, follows:

(7) *Food products sold in new containers.* The seller's maximum price for a food product which is of the same kind and quality as a food product delivered or offered for delivery by the same manufacturer during March, 1942, only, in a tin container but differs from such product in that it is sold in a container made of different materials, the content of which by weight or volume does not vary from the content of the tin container by more than 20 per cent, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this subparagraph.

The container made of different materials is referred to in this subparagraph as the "new container". The tin container in which the food product was delivered or offered for delivery during March, 1942, by the same manufacturer and which is nearest in size to the new container is referred to as the "tin container".

"Maximum price", as used in this subparagraph, means the maximum price to a purchaser of the same class for the seller's customary unit of sale, whether per case, per dozen or per can, jar or the like.

"Net cost" of a container, as used in this subparagraph, means the delivered price paid by the manufacturer for the container, cap (if any), and shipping carton, less any discounts allowed to him.

(i) *Sales by manufacturers,* (a) If the contents of the new container are the same by weight or volume as the contents of the tin container:

The manufacturer shall, (1) subtract from his maximum price for the food product in the tin container the current net cost of the tin container and, (2) add to this figure the current net cost of the new container. The resulting figure shall be his maximum price for the food product in the new container. Such maximum price shall be computed by each manufacturer before the first delivery of such food product after the effective date hereof and shall be his maximum price from that time forward.

(b) If the contents of the new container vary by weight or volume from the contents of the tin container by no more than 20 per cent:

The manufacturer shall, (1) divide his maximum price for the food product in the tin container by the number of units of contents packed therein (ounces, pounds, or quarts or the like); (2) multiply the figure so obtained by the number of units in the new container; (3) subtract from this figure the current net cost of the tin container; and (4) add the current net cost of the new container. The resulting figure shall be his maximum price for the food product in the new container. Such maximum price shall be computed by each manufacturer before the first delivery of such food product after the effective date hereof and shall be his maximum price from that time forward.

(ii) *Sales by wholesalers or retailers.* If the contents of the new container are the same by weight or volume as the

contents of the tin container, or do not vary therefrom by more than 20 per cent:

A seller at wholesale or retail of the food product in the new container shall add to (if the difference is an increase) or subtract from (if the difference is a decrease) his maximum price for the food product in the tin container, the exact amount of the difference between his supplier's maximum price to him for the product in the tin container and the product in the new container. The resulting figure shall be his maximum price for the food product in the new container.

(iii) *Fractions of a cent.* (a) In determining the sales price for one or more units of a food product under the provisions of this subparagraph, sellers, other than sellers at retail, shall adjust fractions of one-half cent or more to the next higher cent and fractions of less than a half-cent to the next lower cent.

(b) Sellers at retail, in determining maximum prices for a food product under the provisions of this subparagraph, shall adjust increases or decreases of less than one-half cent from their maximum prices of the food product in the tin container to the next higher half-cent. After this adjustment, sellers at retail in determining the sales price for one or more units, may adjust half-cents to the next higher cent.

(iv) *Report of prices*—(a) *Manufacturers.* Within ten days after determining a maximum price under the provisions of this subparagraph, the manufacturer shall report such price to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C. in a statement which shall set forth:

(1) The kind, brand and grade of the food product for which a maximum price is determined;

(2) The size of the new container and the content thereof by weight or volume;

(3) The size of the tin container and the content thereof by weight or volume;

(4) The maximum price or prices determined for each class of purchaser to which the manufacturer sells;

(5) Each of the figures from which such maximum price was calculated and the actual calculation of such maximum price.

(b) *Sellers at retail.* Prior to the tenth day of the month after first offering any cost-of-living commodity for sale the maximum price of which is determined in accordance with the provisions of this subparagraph, a seller at retail shall file with the appropriate War Price and Rationing Board of the Office of Price Administration, in accordance with § 1499.13 (b) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, as amended, a statement showing his maximum price for such commodity.

(v) *Notification of new maximum price.*—(a) *Deliveries after the effective date hereof.* Any seller, other than a seller at retail, who determines the maximum price for a food product in accordance with the provisions of this subparagraph shall accompany the first delivery of each such food product to each purchaser with a statement in writing in which he shall set forth:

(1) That the maximum price of such purchaser is to be determined in accordance with § 1499.73 (a) (7) (ii) of Supplementary Regulation No. 14;

(2) The exact amount of the difference between the supplier's maximum price to such purchaser for the food product in the new container and the food product in the tin container, specifically indicating whether such difference is an increase or a decrease from the supplier's maximum price to such purchaser for the food product in the tin container;

(3) That such purchaser shall determine his maximum resale price for the food product in the new container by adding such increase to or subtracting such decrease from his maximum price for the food product in the tin container;

(4) That, in determining his maximum price, a seller at retail shall adjust increases or decreases of less than one-half cent from his maximum price of the food product in the tin container to the next higher half-cent.

(5) Whether such food product is a cost-of-living commodity, and if so, that a seller at retail shall report, to his appropriate War Price and Rationing Board, his new maximum price for such product in accordance with § 1499.13 (b) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, as amended.

(b) *Deliveries before the effective date hereof.* Any seller, other than a seller at retail, of food products, the maximum prices of which are determinable in accordance with the provisions of this subparagraph but which were delivered after March 31, 1942, and before the effective date hereof, shall, prior to September 15, 1942, send to each purchaser a statement in writing which shall set forth for such food products the information prescribed in subdivision (v) (a), hereof. Such purchaser shall after the receipt of such information determine his maximum prices in accordance with subdivision (ii) hereof. Until such information has been received from his supplier or until September 15, 1942, whichever is earlier, a seller at wholesale or retail may continue to charge for such food products any maximum price which has been lawfully determined, prior to the effective date hereof, under the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

(vi) *Adjustment of maximum prices.* Any price determined pursuant to this subparagraph shall be subject to adjustment at any time by the Office of Price Administration.

(vii) *Applicability.* This subparagraph shall apply only to sales or deliveries which are, at the time of such sales or deliveries, subject to the general provisions of § 1499.2 of the General Maximum Price Regulation. It shall not apply to any sale or delivery for which a maximum price is in effect, at the time of such sale or delivery, under the provisions of any other price regulation issued or which may be issued by the Office of Price Administration or under the provisions of any supplementary regulation, amendment or order issued under the General Maximum Price Regulation, unless otherwise provided in any such price regulation, supplementary regulation, amendment or order.

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Lima Beans

Stocks of canned fresh lima beans on August 1, 1942, amounted to 7,409 cases, as compared with 30,442 cases on June 1, 1942, and 105,588 cases on August 1, 1941, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Details are shown in the following table:

	Cases
Stocks:	
August 1, 1942:	
Sold not shipped	5,687
Unsold	1,722
Total	7,409
June 1, 1942	30,442
August 1, 1941	105,588
Shipments:	
During June and July 1942	23,033
During June and July 1941	195,000
August 1, 1941 to August 1, 1942	2,401,830
August 1, 1940 to August 1, 1941	(*)

(*) Not available.

Forms for Computing Ceilings Under Price Regulation 185 —Canned Fruits, Berries, and Juices

Under Section 1341.106 of Maximum Price Regulation 185 (canned fruits, berries and juices) a canner of these products is required to file with the Office of Price Administration a statement showing his weighted average price, his increase in cost of raw material, etc., as determined under the formula in Order No. 185.

Forms for the submission of such reports and instructions for their execution have been prepared by the OPA. Samples of the forms, arranged so as to permit reproduction in the LETTER, appear on pages 7172 to 7175. In all, there are four forms, each bearing a similar identification heading. Copies of the forms will be sent to fruit, berry and juice canners by the OPA, but will not be available for a week or ten days. The forms will cover the following 12 different fruits, berries, and juices: Apricots, berries, sweet cherries, red sour pitted cherries, figs, freestone peaches, clingstone peaches, pears, plums, prunes, juices and nectars, fruits for salad and fruit cocktail. The original and one copy of each form, when filled out, should be sent to OPA in Washington, and the canner should keep one true copy for his own files. If more forms are needed than those sent by OPA, the agency suggests that the canner make his own, but if unable to do

FORM 1 Code No._____

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

FORM FOR COMPUTING CEILING PRICES UNDER MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 185: CANNED FRUITS, CANNED BERRIES, CANNED FRUIT AND/OR BERRY JUICE

Name of Company_____ Address_____ Date on Which Maximum Price Established_____ 1942
(Street, City, State)

Name and Title of Informant_____ Address of Plant_____ F.O.B. Shipping Point_____
(Name, Title) (Street, City, State) (City, State)

KIND OF FRUIT—APRICOTS

Enter Apricot data only on this sheet. Do not enter 1942 raw product costs until at least 75% of raw product has been purchased.
Estimated percent of raw product to be purchased for 1942 pack, on which this report is submitted..... ____%

A. RAW PRODUCT COSTS

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	1941			1942		
	Amount (Tons)	Dollars		Amount (Tons)	Dollars	
		Total	Per Ton		Total	Per Ton
1. Raw Product.....						
2. Freight and Hauling.....						
3. Total.....						

4. Raw Product Cost Difference per Ton $_____
(Line 4, Col. f minus Line 4, Col. c)

B. SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMARY ALLOWANCES, DISCOUNTS, AND OTHER PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

Discounts				Allowances	
Quantity	Trade	Cash	Other	Swell Allowance	Other Allowances

Name of Respondent_____

Title_____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1942

_____ _____
(Name of Person) (Title)

NOTE: TWO completely filled in copies of this schedule should be sworn to and submitted to the OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION at the above address.

this, limited additional supplies will be available from OPA.

The forms were released to the LETTER by OPA so that canners would have the advantage of advance study and preparation of the data while distribution of the forms was still underway.

Separate forms have been prepared for each of the various products. The forms for canned apricots are reproduced in the LETTER. Those for other products will differ in the first seven columns, which call for information descriptive of the product.

Following are the instructions OPA is sending out with copies of the forms:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Separate sets of forms are to be prepared for each kind of fruit, berry or juice. Where the costs of raw materials or sales price of canned product differ with the variety of the fruit, separate forms should be submitted for each variety.

2. The maximum price for each kind, grade and container size for a canner who owns more than one factory shall be determined separately for each factory, except that if any group of two or more factories located in the same growing or canning area had the same f.o.b. factory prices in 1941, the maximum prices shall be determined uniformly for the entire group by using the combined figures for all of the factories in the group in computing the maximum price under paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section, or if that cannot be determined, by using the price of the most closely competitive canner, under paragraph (d) of this section, as the maximum price of the entire group. In applying for the specific authorization of a price under paragraph (e) of this section, the application may be made for a uniform maximum price for all of the factories in such group. (See Price Regulation No. 185, Section 1341.102 (g).) (Text of the regulation was published in the July 25 LETTER.)

Instructions for Form 1

Enter at the top of the page the name of the company, street and city address, date on which maximum price was established, the name and title of the person preparing the report, the address of the plant covered and the f.o.b. shipping point.

A. RAW PRODUCT COSTS

1941: Enter on *Line 1*, the following data: In column (a) the total amount of the raw product purchased in 1941. In column (b) enter the total cost of the raw product, and in column (c) enter the per ton cost of raw products purchased in 1941 (Col. (b) divided by col. (a).)

On *Line 2* enter in column (a) the total tons on which freight and hauling charges were paid, and in column (b) enter the total freight and hauling charges.

On *Line 3*, enter in column (a) the total amount of raw product purchases. DO NOT add lines 1 and 2. In column (b) add lines 1 and 2 and enter total on line 3. In column (c) enter the per ton cost (divide column (b) by column (a)).

1942: When you have purchased 75 per cent or more of the raw products for your 1942 pack, complete columns (d), (e), and (f) in the same manner as you did columns (a), (b), and (c). When you have completed the 1942 data, subtract the 1941 delivered cost per ton from that for 1942 and enter the difference on Line 4. The resulting amount must not exceed the maximum permitted increase for raw materials, shown in Section 1341.102 b (1) (iii) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 185.

Enter in the space provided on the right hand side of the page, the per cent of the raw product purchased for 1942 pack covered by this report.

B. SCHEDULE OF 1941 CUSTOMARY ALLOWANCES, DISCOUNTS, AND OTHER PRICE DIFFERENTIALS.

Enter in the space provided the discounts and allowances customarily given to your buyers on the 1941 pack. Full details should be entered.

Oath: When the schedule has been completed, two copies should be sworn to before a notary public, or other qualified person, and transmitted to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., together with the copies of Forms 2, 3, and 4 being submitted.

Instructions for Form 2

This form is to be used in the computation of permitted price increases for all items to which the formula method may be applied.

Complete the blanks at the top of the page, entering company name, etc. Each grade, style, packing medium, count, and container size should be computed separately. Separate lines should be used for each complete description.

Column 1. Enter the particular grade to which the data apply. Sample specifications are included in the heading.

Columns 2 and 3. Specify the style and pack. Sample specifications are given in the headings.

Column 4. Indicate the packing medium for the particular item. If the fruit is packed in juice, specify the sweetness. For juices and nectars, indicate in column 4 the average density.

Column 5. Indicate where specified the range of number of pieces per can for the item.

Columns 6 and 7. For items packed in tin, enter the size in Column 6 and if the items are packed in glass, enter the container size in Column 7.

Column 8. Enter the yield per ton of the raw product in dozens of containers of the specified size (Column 6 or 8) for 1941.

Column 9. Enter date on which you began your 1941 pack for the particular item.

Column 10. Enter the date of the last sale made within 60 days after the beginning of your 1941 pack.

Column 11. Enter the total number of dozens sold of the specified product during the first 60 days of your 1941 season. Do not include sales to the armed forces of the United States or sales made prior to such period but delivered within the 60 day period.

Column 12. Enter the total amount charged for the sales reported by dozens in Column 11.

Column 13. Calculate and enter the weighted average price for 1941. Divide Column 12 by Column 11.

Column 14. Calculate and enter 10 per cent of the weighted average price per dozen (10 per cent of Column 13).

Column 15. Allocate by size, grade and style the increased raw product cost per dozen. The increased raw material cost per ton is computed on Form 1, and entered on Line 4 of Table A. This amount is to be apportioned to each grade, style and container size in the same proportions as the cost of raw materials in 1941 was allocated. Where the canner in 1941 used grade differentials to apportion raw material costs, he shall use the same grade differentials to allocate the 1942 raw product cost increase.

Column 16. The total permitted increase per dozen is determined by adding the figures secured in Columns 14 and 15. *This is the increase amount to be certified to all purchasers.*

Column 17. Add the total permitted increase per dozen (Column 16) to the weighted average price per dozen (Column 13) and enter the amount in Column 17. *This is your 1942 maximum price per dozen, f.o.b. cannery.*

Instructions for Form 3

In reporting any maximum price which cannot be determined by formula, but which can be computed by proportionate relationship to the dominant grade and size, use Form 3. Any maximum price which cannot be computed by formula should be computed by this method, if possible.

Complete the heading of the form and Columns 1 through 7 as directed for Form 2.

Columns 8 and 9. For all sizes, except No. 10, your dominant grade, style, and size to be used in determining a price by proportionate relationship, is the grade, style and size of which you packed the greatest number of cases in 1941. This ONE grade, style and size will be used to determine *all* price increases except those for No. 10 packs. If you have been able to determine the price of the dominant grade, style and size by the formula method (Form 2), enter the description of item in Columns 8 and 9. If you have NOT been able to determine the price of the dominant grade, style and size by formula, you are not permitted to compute prices by proportionate relationship.

For No. 10 size, a price computed by proportionate relationship may be computed from a maximum price established for any grade and style of the No. 10 size, as shown in Column 16, and that grade and style is deemed the dominant grade and style. If you have established maximum prices, as shown in Column 16, for more than one grade and style in No. 10 size, you use as the dominant grade and style the one of those for which you have established prices, of which you packed the largest number in 1941, and enter the description of that one in this column. (If you cannot determine the price by the formula or the proportionate method you should use the method set up for Form 4, based on your competitor's price.)

Column 10. Enter the price of the dominant size, style and grade as it appeared in your 1941 opening price list.

Column 11. Enter the price of the desired size, style and grade as it appeared in your 1941 opening price list.

Column 12. Compute and enter the percentage Column 11 is of Column 10. (Divide Column 11 by Column 10.)

Column 13. Enter the 1942 maximum price per dozen for the dominant grade, style and size from Form 2, Column 17.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

FORM 2—APRICOTS

Code No._____

Description of Product							Yield
Grade (Fancy, choice, standard, seconds, water pack, pie, etc.) solid pack	Halves, peeled or unpeeled (specify)	Style	Packing medium Syrup: extra heavy, heavy, light, water (sweet); water, or juice (specify sweetness)	Can count (No. of pieces per can—state range)	Container size		Yield in dozens of containers per ton of fruit 1941 (for each item)
					Tin can (No. 1, 2, 2½, 10, etc.)	Glass container (8-oz., 16-oz., Nos. 303, 2½, etc.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							(To .01 of dozen)

Maximum Price Computed by Formula								
Date of beginning 1941 pack	Date of last sale within 60 days after start of 1941 pack	Total dozens sold during 60-day period 1941	Total amount charged for all sales during 60-day period 1941	Weighted average price per dozen (Col. 12 divided by Col. 11)	10 percent of 1941 weighted average price	Raw product cost increase per dozen (allotted to grades and sizes in same proportions as 1941 costs were allotted)	Total permitted increase per dozen (Col. 14 plus Col. 15) Figure to be furnished all buyers	1942 Maximum price per dozen f.o.b. cannery (Col. 13 plus Col. 16)
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
				(To .0001 of Dollar)	(To .0001 of Dollar)	(To .0001 of Dollar)	(To .0001 of Dollar)	(To .0001 of Dollar)

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

FORM 3—APRICOTS Code No._____

Description of product	Maximum price computed by differential method								
	Dominant can size and grade used as base		1941 Opening list price for dominant size and grade	1941 Opening list price for desired size and grade	Per cent Col. 11 is of Col. 10	1942 Maximum price per dozen dominant size and grade (From Form 2, Column 17)	1942 Maximum price per dozen for desired size (Col. 13 times Col. 12)	Computed 1941 average weighted price per dozen for desired size (Col. 13 Form 2 times Col. 12)	Permitted increase based on proportional prices for desired size (Col. 13 minus Col. 14) Figure to be furnished buyers
(Same as for Form 2)	Size	Grade							
(1) to (7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

FORM 4—APRICOTS Code No._____

Description of product	Maximum price secured by using competitor's price			
(Same as Form 2)	1941 weighted average price per dozen of competitor	1942 weighted average price per dozen of competitor	Permitted increase (based on competitor's prices) (Col. 9 minus Col. 8) Figure to be furnished buyer	Competitor's name and address
(1) to (7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	

Column 14. Multiply the entry in Column 13 by the percentage determined in Column 12. This is the 1942 maximum price per dozen for the desired grade, style and size.

Column 15. Compute a theoretical 1941 average price for the desired item, for the purpose of reporting the base price and permitted increase to purchasers, by multiplying the figure in Column 13 of Form 2 by Column 12 of Form 3.

Column 16. Subtract the entry in Column 15 from the entry in Column 14 to get the permitted increase based on proportional prices. *This figure is to be used in notifying purchasers of permitted increases,* similar to the figure in Column 16 of Form 2.

Instructions for Form 4

This form is to be used for the determination of permitted increases where the same cannot be calculated by either the formula or the proportionate relationship methods.

Complete the heading of the form and Columns 1 through 7 as directed for Form 2.

Column 8. Enter the 1941 weighted average price per dozen for the specified item for your most closely competitive canner.

Column 9. Enter the 1942 maximum price per dozen for the same item for the same competitor.

Column 10. Determine the permitted increase (based on your competitor's prices) by subtracting Column 8 from Column 9 and enter in Column 10. *This figure is the permitted increase which you will supply your purchasers.*

Column 11. Enter the name and address of the competitor whose price data you have used in determining the permitted increase.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

The following table, compiled from statistics of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates, of selected vegetables and fruits:

	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	Aug. 15, 1941	Aug. 15, 1942	Aug. 8, 1942	Aug. 15, 1941	Aug. 15, 1942
VEGETABLES					
Beans, snap and lima	18	4	8	3,794	4,608
Tomatoes	79	62	121	13,209	16,462
Green peas	281	184	215	4,465	3,931
Spinach	14	20	33	5,194	6,198
Others: Domestic, competing directly	497	494	383	30,728	35,980
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic	3,732	2,841	2,315	195,564	195,569
Others, domestic	3,405	2,763	4,057	27,051	22,634

TOMATO PEELER PAY SYSTEM SURVEYED

Wage-Hour Division Issues Report on Effect of Fair Labor Standards Act

The Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor has issued a report entitled "Application of the Minimum Wage Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to the Tomato Canning Industry." The report presents the results of a survey of the tomato canning industry in eight Eastern and Middle Western States. The survey was undertaken as a result of a number of proposals that the Act be amended to allow the substitution of a flat piece-rate system of payment for tomato peeling in canneries for the present 30-cent minimum wage standard. The investigation included visits to 60 tomato canneries—17 in Maryland, three in Delaware, one in New Jersey, eight in Virginia, seven in Indiana, six in Ohio, six in Pennsylvania, and 12 in New York.

The contents of the report include the following topics: Purpose and Scope of Survey, Tomato Canning Outlook for 1942, Labor Market Conditions, The Tomato Peeling Operation, Productivity and Earnings of Tomato Peelers, Reasons for Difficulties of Tri-State and Virginia Canners Under the Act, Analysis of Piece Rate Proposal, Analysis of Tomato Peeler Survey of Tri-State Packers Association, and Alleged Loss of Tomatoes in 1941 Attributable to the Act. Copies of the report may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, Economics Branch, 165 West 46th St., New York, N. Y.

The Wage and Hour Division's summary of the results of the survey as published in the report follows.

1. The productivity and earnings of tomato peelers depend to a considerable extent upon factors outside the control of the individual worker. Statistics obtained from a number of plants show such wide variations in the quantity of tomatoes peeled by individual workers in different weeks of the season as to substantiate this conclusion. The most significant factors influencing productivity appear to be the size and quality of the tomatoes, and the rate of flow of tomatoes to the cannery. The relative efficiency of management is also particularly important.

2. While it may be true in some areas that tomato peelers are in many cases the casual and less productive workers—the more industrious have been drawn off, to a considerable extent, into higher-wage industries offering continuous employment—canners in the Tri-State and Virginia section have made little effort to encourage efficiency on the part of their tomato peelers. The prevalent policy of basing the piece rate solely on quantity output penalizes the careful workers. Such workers, whom many canners believe too slow and unproductive to warrant employing at the minimum wage, very often more than compensate for their lower output in quality of peeling and low wastage.

3. Development of an equitable piece-rate system as a substitute for the present 30-cent minimum wage would be an extremely difficult, if not impossible, task. Few canners have a clear idea of the type of system desired. The plan apparently advocated by most proponents, namely, a flat piece rate based on production only, would be unfair to slow but careful workers. If compulsory, as a number seem to wish, it would react to the disadvantage of efficient canners who have adjusted their operations to the minimum wage and who pay wages on the basis of quality as well as quantity of output. An equitable system, therefore, would have to take into consideration both quantity and quality of work, as well as variations in operating conditions within the industry from plant to plant and from region to region. The size and quality of the raw tomatoes peeled, as well as other factors outside the individual worker's control, would also have to be considered. A piece-rate system mandatory upon all canners would seriously disrupt that part of the industry which now operates on a time-work basis of compensation.

4. In some areas a shortage of cannery labor seems probable this summer, particularly on the Eastern Shore. Canners agree that in order to induce people to work in the plants this year, it will be necessary to offer them substantially higher wages than in previous years. Farm wages, which traditionally have been lower than those in canneries will be 30 cents an hour or more on the Eastern Shore this summer, and wage rates in other industrial occupations are well above that figure. It does not appear, therefore, that elimination of the 30-cent minimum wage standard would be influential in alleviating the expected labor shortage.

5. From the standpoint of cost, tomato canners in 1942 are in a position to absorb substantial increases in labor costs and still earn a fair profit, due to the guaranteed minimum prices for canned tomatoes established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the liberal price ceiling regulations of the Office of Price Administration. In fixing the minimum price for canned tomatoes the Department of Agriculture made allowance for increases in labor cost due to the probable necessity for employment of some less efficient workers during the 1942 season. The OPA price ceiling formula also allows for a 25 per cent increase in labor cost over 1941. Furthermore, the formula allows the entire increase in the cost of raw tomatoes over 1941 to be added to the canner's price. The price of cans, which normally account for a substantial proportion of the cost of canning tomatoes, has not advanced. Peeling labor normally represents only some seven to eight percent of total canning costs, and at a maximum not more than 10 per cent. It seems clear that canners will operate this year on substantial enough margins to allow for even greater increases in peeling labor costs than were used in determining these minimum and ceiling prices.

6. There is no unanimity of opinion even among Tri-State and Virginia canners in support of the piece-rate proposal. Several canners interviewed in this area oppose such a change. In other parts of the country there are some advocates for a piece-rate system, but on the whole there is much less dissatisfaction with the hourly minimum wage standard. The 30-cent minimum was declared by a number of canners to be an academic issue, at least for the duration of the war, due to the shortage of labor and the necessity for paying high wages in order to attract workers.

7. An important consideration in determining the attitude of many canners on the piece-rate proposal is their annoyance with the expense and bother of complying with the minimum wage, because of the detailed record-keeping and close supervision of workers required. These canners apparently wish to return to the old system under which few records and little clerical detail were required, and supervision of the hours of work of individual peelers was unnecessary. It is doubtful that a return to these conditions would be conducive to an increased production of tomatoes.

8. The difficulties experienced by Tri-State and Virginia canners in complying with the minimum wage standard are due in large part to their failure to adjust their operating methods to the changed conditions brought about by the adoption of wage and hour legislation. The conditions found

in this region are also prevalent in some canneries in the other Eastern States surveyed. However, it appears that most canners in these other areas have been much more successful in adapting their operations to the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Corn

Shipments of canned corn out of canners' hands during the season just closed—August 1, 1941, to August 1, 1942—were over 8 million cases more than during the same period a year ago, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Stocks on August 1, 1942, were 113,090 cases, as compared with 145,670 cases on August 1, 1941. Shipments during July, 1942, were 4,815 cases less than shipments during the same month last year.

The following table compares stocks and shipments on selected dates:

	Cases
Stocks:	
August 1, 1942	113,090
July 1, 1942	412,852
August 1, 1941	145,670
Shipments:	
During July 1942	299,762
During July 1941	304,577
August 1, 1941 to August 1, 1942	27,080,425
August 1, 1940 to August 1, 1941	19,011,706

In the table below are shown stocks of canned corn in canners' hands on August 1, 1942, by varieties and regions:

	Eastern States Cases	Western States Cases
Cream style:		
Evergreen	2,842	6,941
Narrow Grain	72	2,879
Country Gentlemen	1,156	3,514
Crosby	352	17
Golden	19,473	46,080
Whole kernel:		
Bantam Golden	7,995	19,075
White	457	1,337
Total	32,347	80,743

These statistics of August 1 stocks are based on reports from 96 per cent of the canners who packed sweet corn in 1941, together with estimates for the 4 per cent not reporting.

Shipments of canned corn on the cob during July, 1942, amounted to: Eastern States, 1,195 cases; Western States, 6,309 cases. Total stocks of corn on the cob on August 1, 1942, amounted to 3,044 cases of which 1,683 cases were held in Eastern States and 1,361 cases in Western States.

Nuckols Made Secretary of Campbell Soup

E. Marshall Nuckols, Jr., well known to canners for his work with Association counsel, has been elected secretary of the Campbell Soup Company, according to an announcement by Arthur C. Dorrance, president. Mr. Nuckols was with the Washington law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb from the time of his graduation from Washington and Lee University in 1935 until his resignation about three months ago to join the Campbell organization.

FROZEN FOOD PRICE FORMULA ISSUED

OPA Regulation Prescribes Maximum at Packers' Level for Fruits, Vegetables, Berries

The Office of Price Administration, on August 18, announced complete details of the official formula by which frozen foods packers will pass on increases in their raw material and other costs of the 1942 pack of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables over those of 1941.

On July 9, OPA issued preliminary indications of this contemplated action, which was reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 11. The formal action, which is embodied in Maximum Price Regulation No. 207, does not represent a departure from the earlier indication. OPA's press release accompanying the official regulation stated that relief of the same specific "dollars-and-cents" increase given the packer will be provided shortly in a similar price regulation covering wholesalers and retailers. The governing portions of Regulation No. 207, which becomes effective August 24, follow.

§ 1341.201 *Prohibition against dealing in frozen fruits, berries and vegetables above maximum prices.*

(a) On and after August 24, 1942, regardless of any contract or other obligation, no packer shall sell or deliver any frozen fruits, berries or vegetables packed after the 1941 pack at a price higher than the maximum prices established pursuant to this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207.

(b) No person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive any frozen fruits, berries or vegetables from a packer at a price higher than the maximum price established by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207; and

(c) No packer or other person shall agree, offer, solicit or attempt to do any of the foregoing.

§ 1341.202 *Packer's maximum prices for frozen fruits, berries and vegetables.*

(a) The packer's maximum price per dozen or other unit f. o. b. factory for each kind, grade and container size of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables packed after the 1941 pack shall be:

(1) The weighted average price per dozen or other unit f. o. b. factory charged by the packer for such kind, grade and container size during the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack, revised to reflect no more than seven months' storage in the case of quick-frozen fruits, berries and vegetables and no more than 30 days' storage in the case of cold-packed fruits, berries and vegetables; plus

(2) Twelve per cent of such revised weighted average price per dozen or other unit f. o. b. factory, as determined under paragraph (a) (1) of this section; plus

(3) The actual increase per dozen or other unit in the cost of the raw agricultural commodity delivered at the factory in 1942 over the cost of the same raw agricultural commodity delivered at the factory for the 1941 pack, except as hereinafter limited in paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

(b) In determining the packer's maximum price:

(1) The "weighted average price" shall be the total gross sales dollars charged for each kind, grade and container size, divided by the number of units sold of such kind, grade and container size. All sales made in the regular course of business during the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack shall be included, except sales made to the armed forces of the United States.

(2) The "actual increase in the cost of the raw agricultural commodity" shall be:

(i) The difference per dozen or other unit of each kind, grade and container size between (*a*) the weighted average cost per unit to the packer of the raw agricultural commodity purchased for the 1941 pack, computed by dividing the total amount paid by the number of units purchased, and (*b*) the weighted average of the prices per unit, paid or contracted to be paid by the packer to the grower for the same raw agricultural commodity in 1942, based on not less than the first 75 per cent of his 1942 purchases: *Provided*, That in the case of strawberries any packer who in 1942 purchased his strawberries at less than eight cents per pound may include in the 1942 cost of such strawberries any amount per pound subsequently paid by him to the grower which when added to the amount already paid does not exceed the sum of eight cents per pound.

(ii) But in no case to exceed: (*a*) For all fruits, the following maximum amounts:

Raw Agricultural Commodity:	Maximum Permitted increase (*Per Ton*)
Apples [a]	..
Apricots	$23
Cherries, red sour pitted	50
Cherries, sweet	56
Grapes	14
Peaches, freestone (including freestone nectarines)	15
Pears	15
Plums	2
Prunes	13

[a] To be announced.

(*b*) For all berries, except strawberries, the amount of three cents per pound.

(*c*) For strawberries, the difference between the weighted average cost per pound delivered at the packing plant in 1941 and eight cents per pound.

(*d*) For all vegetables, the difference between the weighted average cost per ton of raw material delivered at the packing plant in 1941 and the weighted average cost per ton delivered at the packing plant in 1942 of at least 75 per cent of the packer's 1942 raw material requirements, but excluding from such weighted average costs in 1942 any raw material costs incurred on or after July 6, 1942, in excess of the market prices of such raw material delivered at the packing plant prevailing on the respective dates on which such raw material was contracted for.

(iii) The actual increase per dozen or other unit which any cooperative packer is entitled to recognize hereunder shall be the actual increase which the most closely competitive non-cooperative packer is entitled to recognize for the same kind, grade and container size.

(iv) In converting the increased cost of the raw agricultural commodity into increased cost per dozen or other unit for each grade and container size, the increase shall be allocated to each grade and container size in the same proportion as costs of raw materials in 1941 were allocated to each grade and container size.

(v) The actual increase per dozen or other unit in the cost of the raw agricultural commodity shall not be computed until the packer has purchased 75 per cent or more of his 1942 requirements. Such increase, as determined hereunder by a packer, shall be deemed to be his actual increase and shall not be subject to adjustment thereafter for later fluctuations in the cost of the raw agricultural commodity.

(c) If the maximum price for any kind, grade and container size of any frozen fruits, berries or vegetables cannot be determined under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the packer's maximum price for such kind, grade and container size shall be the maximum price of the most closely competitive packer.

(d) If the packer's maximum price cannot be determined under paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section, the maximum price shall be a price determined by the packer after specific authorization from the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., on application setting forth (1) a description in detail of the kind, grade and container size of the frozen fruits, berries or vegetables for which a maximum price is sought; and (2) a statement of the facts which differentiate such kind, grade and container size of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables from the most similar kind, grade and container size for which he has determined a maximum price, stating such most similar kind, grade and container size and the maximum price determined therefor. When such authorization is given, it will be accompanied by instructions as to the method for determining the maximum price. Within ten days after such price has been determined, the packer shall report the price to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., under oath or affirmation. The price so reported shall be subject to adjustment at any time by the Office of Price Administration.

(e) Any packer who believes that the maximum prices determined pursuant to the provisions of this section are such that they subject him to hardship with respect to any particular brand of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables, may apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization to compute his maximum prices hereunder separately for such brand. Such application shall set forth, under oath or affirmation, (1) the maximum prices which would be established under this section for each kind, grade and container size of such brand if such prices for such brand were computed separately under the foregoing paragraphs of this section, (2) the number of years in which the packer has packed under such particular brand, (3) the amount of each kind, grade and container size of that particular brand packed by him during the 1941 pack, (4) the amount of the same kind, grade and container size packed by him during the 1941 pack which was not packed under such brand, (5) the extent to which the brand in question was used and advertised during the year 1941, (6) the price relationship between the particular brand in question and his other brands or unbranded frozen fruits, berries and vegetables of the 1941 pack, (7) the number of brands, other than the particular brand in question under which the packer packed the same kind of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables in 1941, and (8) such other facts as the packer may deem relevant.

(f) The maximum price for each kind, grade and container size for a packer who owns more than one factory shall be determined separately for each factory, except that if any group of two or more factories located in the same growing or packing area had the same f. o. b. factory prices in 1941, the maximum prices shall be determined uniformly for the entire group by using the combined figures for all of the factories in the group in computing the maximum price under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, or if that cannot be determined, by using the price of the most closely competitive packer, under paragraph (c) of this section, as the maximum price of the entire group. In applying for the specific authorization of a price under paragraph (d) of this section, the application may be made for a uniform maximum price for all of the factories in such group.

(g) Any packer who sold and delivered a particular brand of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables packed by him during the calendar year 1941 on an established uniform delivered price basis by zone or area, may add to the maximum price

per dozen f. o. b. factory computed under the foregoing paragraphs of this section for each grade and container size of such brand of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables, the freight charge he added to his f. o. b. factory price during the calendar year 1941, for such grade and container size of such brand of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables in the same zone or area. The resulting price shall be the packer's maximum delivered price for such grade and container size of such brand of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables for the zone or area in which the same freight factor was used in 1941.

(h) No packer shall change his customary allowances, discounts or other price differentials, including price differentials between different classes of purchasers and price differentials between brands, except when authorized to compute brand differentials pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section, unless such change results in a lower price.

§ 1341.203 *Less than maximum prices.*

Lower prices than those established by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207 may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.

§ 1341.204 *Transfer of business or stock in trade.*

If the business, assets or stock in trade of a packer are sold or otherwise transferred on or after August 24, 1942, and the transferee carries on the business, the maximum prices of the transferee shall be the same as those to which his transferor would have been subject if no such transfer had taken place and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or turn over to the transferee, all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the record provisions contained in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207.

§ 1341.205 *Evasion.*

The price limitations set forth in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207 shall not be evaded, whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with an offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase or receipt of or relating to frozen fruits, berries or vegetables, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity or by way of any commission, service, transportation or other charge or discount, premium or other privilege, or by tying-agreement or other trade understanding, or otherwise.

§ 1341.206 *Records and reports.*

Every packer who makes sales of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables packed after the 1941 pack, shall (a) preserve for examination by the Office of Price Administration for a period of two years all his existing records which were the basis for the computations required by § 1341.202, and (b) preserve for the same period all records of the same kind as he has customarily kept, relating to the prices which he charged for frozen fruits, berries or vegetables sold on and after August 24, 1942, and (c) file with the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., within 10 days after determining his maximum prices for each kind of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables, a statement certified under oath or affirmation showing his weighted average price and his increase in the cost of the raw agricultural commodity, as determined under § 1341.202 hereof, together with the maximum price determined hereunder for each grade and container size of such kind of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables and all his customary allowances and discounts, and (d) in those cases in which the maximum price of any kind, grade and container size of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables was determined by the maximum price of the most closely competitive packer, showing the maximum price of such kind, grade and container size and the name and address of the packer whose maximum price was so adopted, and (e) in those cases in which a packer made sales and deliveries of a particular brand of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables packed by him in 1941 on an established uniform delivered price basis by zone or area, showing his maximum price per dozen f. o. b. factory for each grade and size of such brand of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables, the freight charge which he added to his f. o. b. factory price during the calendar year 1941 for each zone or area and the maximum delivered price for each kind, grade and container size of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables packed after the 1941 pack delivered in each zone or area, and (f) preserve for a period of two years a true copy of each such statement filed with the Office of Price Administration for examination by any person during ordinary business hours. Any packer who claims that substantial injury would result to him from making any such statement available to any other person, may file such copy of such statement with the appropriate field office of the Office of Price Administration. The information contained in such statement will not be published or disclosed unless it is determined that the withholding of such information is contrary to the purposes of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207.

§ 1341.207 *Enforcement.*

Persons violating any provision of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207 are subject to criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions and suits for treble damages provided by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

§ 1341.208 *Petitions for amendment.*

Persons seeking a modification of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207 may file a petition therefor in accordance with the provisions of Procedural Regulation No. 1, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1341.209 *Applicability.*

The provisions of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207 shall be applicable to the United States, its territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

§ 1341.210 *Definitions.*

(a) When used in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207 the term:

(1) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, any other organized group of persons, legal successors or representatives of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States, any agency thereof, any other government, or any of its political subdivisions and any agency of any of the foregoing.

(2) "Packer" means a person who freezes and packs, either as a quick freezer or as a cold packer, any of the products defined herein as frozen fruits, berries and vegetables.

(3) "Frozen fruits, berries and vegetables" means any fruits, berries or vegetables which have been frozen and packed.

(4) "1941 pack" of any frozen fruits, berries or vegetables shall be that pack the major portion of which was frozen and packed during the calendar year 1941.

(5) "The most closely competitive packer" means the packer who:

(i) Sells to the same class of buyers,

(ii) Packs the same or similar quality range of the product in question,

(iii) Has sold in the past the same kind of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables at approximately the same prices as the packer establishing a maximum,

(iv) Has used the same general merchandising methods, and

(v) Is located in the same general growing and packing area, or if there is no such packer in the same general growing and packing area, is located in the nearest growing and packing area.

(6) "Kind," when referring to any frozen fruits, berries or vegetables, also refers to the style of the pack of such frozen fruits, berries or vegetables.

(b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in section 302 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall apply to other terms used herein.

§ 1341.211 *Export sales.*

The maximum price at which a person may export frozen fruits, berries and vegetables shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1341.212 *Sales of frozen strawberries before effective date.*

In any case in which a packer has sold before August 24, 1942, any frozen strawberries which were packed after the 1941 pack, such packer is hereby authorized to receive further payments from his buyer to the extent that such payments, when added to those already received under the contract of sale, do not exceed the maximum price which would have been established for him by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207 had sale or delivery occurred after August 24, 1942.

§ 1341.213 *When prices established under § 1341.202 may be charged.*

Every packer of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables shall take inventory of his stock of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables as of August 24, 1942, and shall deduct therefrom all such frozen fruits, berries and vegetables as were packed after the 1941 pack and prior to August 24, 1942. The difference so obtained shall be the quantity which such packer is hereby required to sell subject to maximum prices computed in conformity with the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation before he is entitled to sell any frozen fruits, berries and vegetables subject to the maximum prices established under § 1341.202 of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207.

Courses Offered at USDA Dehydration Schools

As part of its program to encourage expansion of vegetable dehydration facilities, the Department of Agriculture has announced courses that will be given at its two dehydration schools—Rochester, N. Y., and Albany, Calif. The INFORMATION LETTER for July 25 outlined the Department's dehydration program and mentioned the plans for establishing the two schools. A USDA release on October 19 presents the following detail as to the courses that will be offered:

Each session will last for two weeks, and the schools will be staffed by technicians from the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Oregon State College, University of California, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The western school is expected to start about the middle of September and the one at Rochester about the middle of October.

The courses to be given are intended for plant operating personnel of existing commercial dehydrating plants, or of canning or other plants that may be changed over and equipped for dehydration work and that have been approved by the Interdepartmental Committee composed of representatives of the War Production Board, USDA, and the Army. Attendance at the schools is by written invitation from the Department of Agriculture. The plant and classroom work at each school will permit those in attendance to participate in the different phases of dehydration with several commodities.

A preliminary announcement of courses to be offered the industry includes: (1) Selection of varieties of vegetables; (2) handling and storage problems; (3) arrangement and operation of "preparation lines"; (4) construction and management of different types of dehydrators; (5) packaging materials and methods; (6) storage of dehydrated products and their protection against insect and bacterial spoilage; and (7) operating plant and laboratory control to insure product quality, etc.

No fees will be charged for the courses, but the expenses of those attending must be borne by individuals or the organizations to which they belong.

DRIED FRUIT PRICES TO BE RAISED

(Concluded from page 7169)

curred in packing dried fruits and raisins, as compared with the 1941 season.

Some 65 processors, operating about 100 plants in the Pacific Coast territory, will be aided by the projected new regulation at their level of distribution. The official order is now in the early drafting stages of preparation.

Orders may be taken by packers, it was explained, and sales made to the trade at prices not to exceed the maximum in effect at the time of delivery. However, it was indicated that if delivery is made before the new regulation becomes effective, the price cannot top the March, 1942, maximum under the General Maximum Price Regulation. If delivery is made after the effective date of the proposed regulation, the price cannot exceed the maximum as determined under the proposed regulation.

Any special container required for government sales will be priced by OPA as soon as the type of container has been decided upon. Amount of additional container cost will be approved and announced by OPA and then may be added to the maximum price for government sales.

An early announcement is planned for a regulation on dried apple prices, which are not covered in the projected order.

Domestic whole dates are considered as fresh fruit by OPA and not subject to regulation as dried fruits. An early announcement is expected also as to the status of date products processed from domestic dates.

Army Invites Canned Apple Butter Bids

The Jersey City Quartermaster has invited bids on 253,417 dozen No. 10 cans and 1,086,069 dozen 28-ounce jars of canned apple butter. Bids will be opened August 31.

"Limits" Provisions on Pilchards Prohibited

Contracts or agreements between fishing vessel operators and canners or other processors of pilchards (sardines), which limit the amount of pilchards that may be caught, are prohibited, beginning September 1, under Conservation Order M-206 issued August 18 by the War Production Board. "Limits" provisions in contracts or agreements previously entered into become ineffective beginning September 1.

The purpose of the order is to assure maximum utilization of the part of the fishing fleet not taken over by the Navy.

About 95 per cent of the pilchard catch is landed at California ports, and 5 per cent at Oregon and Washington ports. The California catch is used in the production of canned sardines, sardine oil, and sardine meal. The Oregon and Washington catch is used in the production of oil and meal.

In California, it is customary for a canner or processor of oil or meal to contract with vessel owners in advance of the season for purchase of their entire catch. Sometimes, these contracts contain a "limits" provision requiring the fisherman not to bring more fish to their plants than they can handle. Such contracts would prevent fishermen from loading their trawlers to maximum capacity, and thus would hold down pilchard landings. Order M-206, issued August 18, prohibits such "limits" provisions. The order provides:

1. Effective September 1, no vessel owner and no canner or other processor of pilchards may enter into any contract which would directly or indirectly place a limit on the amount of pilchards a vessel may catch, or on the frequency of the vessel's return to fishing grounds.

2. All vessels having a cargo of pilchard aboard must unload within 12 hours after entering port.

3. No plant may accept more pilchard than can be processed within 48 hours after receipt of delivery.

Beginning September 1, no vessel operator may make delivery of any pilchard unless he files a statement with WPB certifying that he has not entered into any agreement which would limit his catch, or if he has done so, that such limits are not now effective.

Likewise, no canner or other processor of pilchard may accept delivery of any pilchards unless he files a similar statement that he has not entered into any agreement which would cause a limit to be placed on the catch of any vessel, or if he has done so, that such limits are not now effective. The certifications are to be filed at the Food Branch, WPB, 1355 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Wirebound Box Industry Committee Named

Formation of a Wirebound Box Industry Advisory Committee has been announced by the War Production Board. The following men, who will meet with Eldo F. Tomiska, Chief, Fibre and Wood Container Section, Containers Branch of WPB as government presiding officer, have been named to the Committee:

J. B. Adkins, Adkins Manufacturing Co.; J. C. Brill, Chicago Mill and Lumber Co.; Taylor L. Gaugh, California Barrel Co., Ltd.; D. R. Gooding, Wisconsin Box Co.; R. F. Miles Rathborne Hair & Ridgway Co.; John R. Miller, T. R. Miller Mill Co., and L. F. Powell, David M. Lea Co.

MAXIMUM FREIGHT LOADING REQUIRED

Railroads Prohibited From Accepting For Shipment Cars Not Filled to Capacity

To bring about a more efficient utilization of railroad freight cars and locomotives, the Office of Defense Transportation has issued a general order requiring the maximum loading of cars carrying civilian freight.

The order (General Order No. 18), which becomes effective September 15, prohibits railroads from accepting for shipment, with certain exceptions, any freight cars which are not loaded either to their marked load limit or to their full visible capacity.

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Carriers, at the request of the shipper, shall allow a single stop of a car in transit to enable the shipper to complete the loading, and an additional stop for partial unloading at a point other than the final destination.

Carriers and consignors, not exceeding three, may consolidate and ship in a single car from not more than three points of origin, two or more carload consignments of the same or different commodities to not more than three different consignees at one or more, but not exceeding three destinations. Each of the consignments "shall be considered and treated for the purpose of applying rates and charges and rendering transportation service as if shipped in a single car." In all cases the intermediate points at which loading is completed, or unloading begun, must be within the direct route of movement of the car.

Carriers are required to publish tariffs or appropriate supplements to filed tariffs setting forth any changes in rates and charges necessary to enable carriers to comply with the order.

The order specifically states, however, that none of its provisions are to be construed as requiring or sanctioning any changes in the established minimum carload weights of commodities, or as requiring or approving increases in transportation rates.

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The board of directors of the Wisconsin Canners Association has decided that the 1942 convention will be limited to one day instead of two. This action is in line with the Government's request that conventions be either eliminated or streamlined, Secretary Marvin P. Verhulst has announced. The convention will be held November 9 at Milwaukee.

(ii) Packs the same or similar quality range of the product in question,

(iii) Has sold in the past the same kind of frozen fruits, berries or vegetables at approximately the same prices as the packer establishing a maximum,

(iv) Has used the same general merchandising methods, and

(v) Is located in the same general growing and packing area, or if there is no such packer in the same general growing and packing area, is located in the nearest growing and packing area.

(6) "Kind," when referring to any frozen fruits, berries or vegetables, also refers to the style of the pack of such frozen fruits, berries or vegetables.

(b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in section 302 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall apply to other terms used herein.

§ 1341.211 *Export sales.*

The maximum price at which a person may export frozen fruits, berries and vegetables shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1341.212 *Sales of frozen strawberries before effective date.*

In any case in which a packer has sold before August 24, 1942, any frozen strawberries which were packed after the 1941 pack, such packer is hereby authorized to receive further payments from his buyer to the extent that such payments, when added to those already received under the contract of sale, do not exceed the maximum price which would have been established for him by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207 had sale or delivery occurred after August 24, 1942.

§ 1341.213 *When prices established under § 1341.202 may be charged.*

Every packer of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables shall take inventory of his stock of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables as of August 24, 1942, and shall deduct therefrom all such frozen fruits, berries and vegetables as were packed after the 1941 pack and prior to August 24, 1942. The difference so obtained shall be the quantity which such packer is hereby required to sell subject to maximum prices computed in conformity with the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation before he is entitled to sell any frozen fruits, berries and vegetables subject to the maximum prices established under § 1341.202 of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 207.

Courses Offered at USDA Dehydration Schools

As part of its program to encourage expansion of vegetable dehydration facilities, the Department of Agriculture has announced courses that will be given at its two dehydration schools—Rochester, N. Y., and Albany, Calif. The INFORMATION LETTER for July 25 outlined the Department's dehydration program and mentioned the plans for establishing the two schools. A USDA release on October 19 presents the following detail as to the courses that will be offered:

Each session will last for two weeks, and the schools will be staffed by technicians from the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Oregon State College, University of California, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The western school is expected to start about the middle of September and the one at Rochester about the middle of October.

The courses to be given are intended for plant operating personnel of existing commercial dehydrating plants, or of canning or other plants that may be changed over and equipped for dehydration work and that have been approved by the Interdepartmental Committee composed of representatives of the War Production Board, USDA, and the Army. Attendance at the schools is by written invitation from the Department of Agriculture. The plant and classroom work at each school will permit those in attendance to participate in the different phases of dehydration with several commodities.

A preliminary announcement of courses to be offered the industry includes: (1) Selection of varieties of vegetables; (2) handling and storage problems; (3) arrangement and operation of "preparation lines"; (4) construction and management of different types of dehydrators; (5) packaging materials and methods; (6) storage of dehydrated products and their protection against insect and bacterial spoilage; and (7) operating plant and laboratory control to insure product quality, etc.

No fees will be charged for the courses, but the expenses of those attending must be borne by individuals or the organizations to which they belong.

DRIED FRUIT PRICES TO BE RAISED

(Concluded from page 7169)

curred in packing dried fruits and raisins, as compared with the 1941 season.

Some 65 processors, operating about 100 plants in the Pacific Coast territory, will be aided by the projected new regulation at their level of distribution. The official order is now in the early drafting stages of preparation.

Orders may be taken by packers, it was explained, and sales made to the trade at prices not to exceed the maximum in effect at the time of delivery. However, it was indicated that if delivery is made before the new regulation becomes effective, the price cannot top the March, 1942, maximum under the General Maximum Price Regulation. If delivery is made after the effective date of the proposed regulation, the price cannot exceed the maximum as determined under the proposed regulation.

Any special container required for government sales will be priced by OPA as soon as the type of container has been decided upon. Amount of additional container cost will be approved and announced by OPA and then may be added to the maximum price for government sales.

An early announcement is planned for a regulation on dried apple prices, which are not covered in the projected order.

Domestic whole dates are considered as fresh fruit by OPA and not subject to regulation as dried fruits. An early announcement is expected also as to the status of date products processed from domestic dates.

Army Invites Canned Apple Butter Bids

The Jersey City Quartermaster has invited bids on 253,417 dozen No. 10 cans and 1,086,069 dozen 28-ounce jars of canned apple butter. Bids will be opened August 31.

"Limits" Provisions on Pilchards Prohibited

Contracts or agreements between fishing vessel operators and canners or other processors of pilchards (sardines), which limit the amount of pilchards that may be caught, are prohibited, beginning September 1, under Conservation Order M-206 issued August 18 by the War Production Board. "Limits" provisions in contracts or agreements previously entered into become ineffective beginning September 1.

The purpose of the order is to assure maximum utilization of the part of the fishing fleet not taken over by the Navy.

About 95 per cent of the pilchard catch is landed at California ports, and 5 per cent at Oregon and Washington ports. The California catch is used in the production of canned sardines, sardine oil, and sardine meal. The Oregon and Washington catch is used in the production of oil and meal.

In California, it is customary for a canner or processor of oil or meal to contract with vessel owners in advance of the season for purchase of their entire catch. Sometimes, these contracts contain a "limits" provision requiring the fisherman not to bring more fish to their plants than they can handle. Such contracts would prevent fishermen from loading their trawlers to maximum capacity, and thus would hold down pilchard landings. Order M-206, issued August 18, prohibits such "limits" provisions. The order provides:

1. Effective September 1, no vessel owner and no canner or other processor of pilchards may enter into any contract which would directly or indirectly place a limit on the amount of pilchards a vessel may catch, or on the frequency of the vessel's return to fishing grounds.

2. All vessels having a cargo of pilchard aboard must unload within 12 hours after entering port.

3. No plant may accept more pilchard than can be processed within 48 hours after receipt of delivery.

Beginning September 1, no vessel operator may make delivery of any pilchard unless he files a statement with WPB certifying that he has not entered into any agreement which would limit his catch, or if he has done so, that such limits are not now effective.

Likewise, no canner or other processor of pilchard may accept delivery of any pilchards unless he files a similar statement that he has not entered into any agreement which would cause a limit to be placed on the catch of any vessel, or if he has done so, that such limits are not now effective. The certifications are to be filed at the Food Branch, WPB, 1355 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Wirebound Box Industry Committee Named

Formation of a Wirebound Box Industry Advisory Committee has been announced by the War Production Board. The following men, who will meet with Eldo F. Tomiska, Chief, Fibre and Wood Container Section, Containers Branch of WPB as government presiding officer, have been named to the Committee:

J. B. Adkins, Adkins Manufacturing Co.; J. C. Brill, Chicago Mill and Lumber Co.; Taylor L. Gaugh, California Barrel Co., Ltd.; D. R. Gooding, Wisconsin Box Co.; R. F. Miles Rathborne Hair & Ridgway Co.; John R. Miller, T. R. Miller Mill Co., and L. F. Powell, David M. Lea Co.

MAXIMUM FREIGHT LOADING REQUIRED

Railroads Prohibited From Accepting For Shipment Cars Not Filled to Capacity

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ARMY CONSERVES TIN AND ALUMINUM

Steel, Silver and Plastics Being Substituted For Ordnance Items Formerly of Tin

The Army expects to save more than 62,000,000 pounds of tin and aluminum during 1942 and 1943 through conservation techniques developed by the Army Ordnance Department, the War Department has announced.

At no time will the use of substitute materials reduce the efficiency of the ordnance item affected. Rather, it has been discovered in many cases that tin and aluminum substitutes have increased the efficiency of the items in question.

Steel, silver, and plastics are being substituted in functions heretofore filled by tin. The total saving is expected to exceed 12,000,000 pounds by the end of 1943.

Redesign has materially reduced the amount of tin used in packing boxes for both artillery projectiles and small arms ammunition. The protective coating of terneplate has been reduced in thickness and the amount of solder in ammunition containers has been curtailed. The savings realized from these conservation methods, it is estimated, should exceed 5,770,000 pounds of tin through 1943. The saving will be greater as fiber containers gradually replace present small-arms ammunition boxes.

Chromium steel liners are used in place of tinned copper in smokeless powder boxes. Tin used in the solder for a signal flare has been reduced 20 per cent. Specifications for solder in which silver largely replaces tin have been prepared and the use of silver solder is being encouraged. The percentage of powdered tin used in the propellant for a small sized cannon shell is being cut in half, with a resultant saving of 525,000 pounds of tin. Lacquered black sheet iron has been substituted for tin in nine different types of fuse containers, thus saving an estimated 110,000 pounds.

Tests are now under way on different alloy compositions to replace babbitt, which is 80 per cent tin, in all artillery recoil mechanisms. Reduction in the tin content to about 10 per cent of the alloy would result in an over-all tin saving of 690,000 pounds.

The substitution of plastics for aluminum in trench mortar fuses is expected to effect the greatest saving of all—35,000,000 pounds of aluminum by the end of 1943. Production of certain small metal parts is continuing but the fuse body, nose, and booster-cup are now made entirely of plastic compound.

Retailers Permitted Uniform Maximum Prices

Retail chain stores operating under a central purchasing and pricing policy have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration to continue this policy—after obtaining OPA approval—in the determination of maximum prices for any article or service covered by OPA regulations.

Earlier this provision had been incorporated in the General Maximum Price Regulation. Extension to services and commodities covered by any other OPA price regulation is contained in Supplementary Order No. 13, which was effective August 17.

The order permits a retail chain—consisting of two or more stores—having an established practice of selling commodities or services at uniform or substantially uniform prices, to apply to OPA for permission to determine and use uniform maximum prices. If the request is granted, it will be accompanied by instructions as to the exact methods to be followed.

Primarily the order will be used in two types of cases: (1) to permit a retail chain to continue central pricing for new products not carried during the base period, and (2) to average out occasional differences in prices where some outlets in a chain deviated from the established uniform price and were frozen up on a limited number of items at slightly non-uniform price ceilings.

Bans Rubber Closures for Packing Dried Beans

Use of rubber closures for dried bean containers is prohibited by Amendment No. 2 to Conservation Order M-119, issued on August 20 by the War Production Board. Packers are permitted to use existing inventories of closures designed for dried bean jars. The amendment was made by adding "Dried beans in whatever form prepared" to the prohibited products listed in Table I of Order M-119, which was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for April 11.

War Developments Affecting Canners

Sulphate of ammonia producers, importers, and "primary jobbers" are provided with uniform ceilings on all sales, through Maximum Price Regulation No. 205, effective August 22.

Vitamin A natural oils and concentrates prices were placed under ceilings substantially lower than late 1941 levels by Maximum Price Regulation No. 203, effective August 20.

Stocks and Shipments of Tomato Juice

Shipments of canned tomato juice out of canners' hands during the season just closed—August 1, 1941, to August 1, 1942—were over six million cases more than during the same period a year ago, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Stocks in canners' hands on August 1, 1942, amounted to 570,701 cases, compared with 564,910 cases on the same date last year. Shipments during July, 1942, were 851,647 cases as compared with 610,035 cases during July, 1941.

The following table presents the stocks of canned tomato juice in canners' hand on August 1, 1942, by can sizes. These figures are based on reports from 95 per cent of the canners who packed tomato juice in 1941, together with estimates for the remainder.

Can name	Cans per case	Aug. 1 stocks
		Cases
8Z Tall (including 8Z Short)	48	6,814
No. 1 Picnic	48	4,902
No. 211 Cylinder	48	2,266
No. 300 (including all 300 cans from 407 to 412)	48	13,190
No. 1 Tall	48	12,991
No. 303 Cylinder	24	89,525
No. 2	24	40,286
No. 2 Cylinder (including all 307 cans from 505 to 513)	24	53,793
No. 3 Cylinder (including all 404 cans from 615 to 708)	12	96,008
No. 10	6	115,766
Miscellaneous Tin	..	21,858
Glass	..	113,302

RAW PRODUCTS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Easier and Effective Method of Applying Fertilizer

Recently methods of applying fertilizers have undergone profound changes and some new devices have been introduced that considerably reduce the labor involved. One of these recent improvements is an attachment to the plow by means of which the fertilizer can be applied at the same time the plowing is done. This saves considerable time in applying the fertilizer, and at the same time places the fertilizer where it can be used more effectively by the crops.

Two methods of plowing under fertilizers are described in a report of experiments conducted at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, and the effectiveness of fertilizer that has been plowed under is explained. Three types of attachments to plows that will apply fertilizer either in bands in the bottom of the furrow or ahead of the plow are illustrated, and the following five advantages of plowing under fertilizer, especially with an attachment to the plow that deposits the fertilizer in the bottom of the furrow are listed: (1) labor is saved because the fertilizer can be applied while plowing, thus saving one operation. (2) The fertilizer is placed where it is less rapidly fixed in the soil so that it can be used more effectively by the crop, thus increasing yields. (3) It avoids danger of injury to the crop from fertilizer "burning" due to excessive concentrations of soluble salts. This factor of safety is very important, particularly with sensitive crops such as beans, peas, beets, etc. (4) The job is completed before the rush of work at planting time. (5) The deeply placed fertilizer will enable plants to continue to grow during drought periods.

Reference: "An Easier, More Effective Method of Applying Fertilizers," Farm Research, July, 1942, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva. Copies available to members on request of the Association's Raw Products Bureau.

Raspberry Growing in New York

A new revision of a circular on growing raspberries in New York State contains information on selection of the site, preparation of the soil and setting the plants, systems of planting, care of the plantation, fertilizers, and pruning. Varieties of red and black raspberries are described in detail. Control of diseases and the resistance of certain varieties are discussed, and protection against other forms of injury, such as low temperatures, poor drainage, and wind breakage is suggested. Raspberry insects are described and illustrated, and possible control measures recommended.

Reference: "Raspberry Growing in New York: Culture, Disease, and Insects." Circular 153, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva.

Wisconsin Canning Pea Trials, 1937-1941

More exact information on yield, canning quality and adaptation of many of the newer or more widely advertised varieties of peas has been obtained from tests carried on by the Wisconsin Experiment Station over the period 1937-41. Emphasis was put on total yield and on yields of the different sieve sizes, and quality value as expressed by tenderness, flavor, and color.

Data are reported in tables showing planting and harvesting dates, yield, tenderometer reading and quality rating for all varieties tested in each location each year. Trials were carried on at Columbus, Chetek and New Holstein. The general summary lists the highest yielding early, mid-season and late varieties, the newly introduced varieties that performed above average, gives comparison of yields by locations, compares yield of Perfection and large seeded varieties, compares yields from row and broadcast plantings and lists varieties that are probably above average in cold resistance.

Reference: "Wisconsin Canning Pea Trials, 1937-1941." Research Bul. 144, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison. Copies available to members on request to Association's Raw Products Bureau.

Studies of Vegetable Seed Storage

A new leaflet published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture presents a brief summary of studies of the factors that influence the viability of seeds during storage. The general principles of storage of seeds and the moisture changes of seeds are discussed, and a table is given showing the estimated maximum safe seed moisture contents for storage for one year at different storage temperatures.

Reference: "Storage of Vegetable Seeds." Leaflet 220, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

U. S. No. 5 Refugee Bean Desirable Variety for South

Tests conducted at the U. S. Regional Laboratory at Charleston, S. C., with the U. S. No. 5 Refugee, a mosaic-resistant bean of the Stringless Green Refugee type, show that this variety has consistently outyielded Stringless Black Valentine, the dominant variety of the south at present. Differences in yield between these two varieties are particularly noticeable during the hot, humid summer months, and the high quality and hardiness of U. S. No. 5 Refugee would seem to warrant more extensive use in the southern United States for canning, market-garden, and home-garden use.

Reference: "Hardiness and Productiveness of U. S. No. 5 Refugee Snap Bean in the Southern United States." Circ. 648, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Copies for sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each.

Mushroom Insects Subject of Pennsylvania Bulletin

Descriptions of pests injuring cultivated mushrooms are contained in a recent publication of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, and considerable information is included on the biology, life cycle and control of each kind. A concise description is given of the methods of commercial mushroom growing practiced in that State. The bulletin also contains a key, which, together with drawings of the various pests, should enable the growers to determine the type of mite or insect which may be injuring his mushroom crop. Comprehensive discussions are given of necessary sanitary precautions, and methods of excluding pests from the mushroom houses.

Reference: "Mushroom Insects: Their Biology and Control." Bul. 419, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

AMA Requests Grade Certificate With Offers

Canners offering canned tomatoes to the Agricultural Marketing Administration, under its continued purchase program for this commodity, are being requested by that agency to send in the original and one copy of their AMA grade certificate with each lot-offer henceforth. This request was part of the AMA announcement of the continuance of the tomato purchase program through December 31, which was issued during the week.

AMA also announced on August 19 that it contemplates the purchase of canned white potatoes in No. 10 cans. Offers must be submitted by August 31 for acceptance by September 3. Tinplate for these goods has been arranged for by the War Production Board. The delivery period will extend through October.

On August 14, AMA purchased 2,180 cases of canned pilchards, 110,000 cases of tomato paste, 2,000 cases of grape fruit juice, and 450 cases of orange juice. The agency's purchases on August 19 were as follows: Canned tomatoes, 460,000 cases; sea herring, 17,000 cases; mackerel, 8,500 cases; flaked fish, 6,000 cases; and salmon, 179,195 cases.

Pea and Tomato Support Prices Re-established

Re-establishment of the Department of Agriculture's support prices of $1.10 per dozen on Standard tomatoes and 95 cents per dozen on Standard peas as alternative maximum prices was made official by an order of the Office of Price Administration, issued August 14, which revoked the amendment that was to have become effective August 15. OPA's intention to revoke the earlier amendment was reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER.

Fruit Cocktail Quality, Fill Standards Promulgated

Standards of quality and fill of container of canned fruit cocktail were promulgated August 13 by the Federal Security Agency and will become effective 90 days following their publication in the *Federal Register* for August 18. Except for two obvious typographical errors in the *Register*, these standards are identical with the proposed standards as published in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 18, on page 7112.

Fitzhugh to Have Charge of Package Revision

Appointment of W. W. Fitzhugh as Assistant Chief of the Containers Branch in charge of package revision was announced August 19 by the War Production Board.

Mr. Fitzhugh will be responsible for the change of consumer packages to forms requiring less critical materials. Centralized handling of this problem is necessitated by the several orders now in effect, which either eliminate or curtail the use of tin, steel, rubber, glass and other materials in scores of consumer containers.

All applications for preference ratings for new machinery installations or for the development of existing installations relating to package revision will be reviewed by Mr. Fitzhugh's staff.

Mr. Fitzhugh for the past year has been Chief of the Folding and Set-Up Box Section. He is president of William W. Fitzhugh, Inc., manufacturers of labels and folding boxes. Franklin R. Kelley, of Philadelphia, former consultant in the Folding and Set-Up Box Section, becomes Acting Chief of the Section.

Lazo Now Assistant Director of BEW

Hector Lazo has been appointed Assistant Director of the Board of Economic Warfare in charge of the office of exports. He succeeds Col. Royal B. Lord. Mr. Lazo has resigned as president of the Cooperative Food Distributors of America. He has also served as secretary of National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc.

Storage-in-Transit for Export Freight

To facilitate the movement of export traffic through the ports by preventing the accumulation of freight at the ports, Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, on August 18 announced that the railroads have agreed to place in effect storage-in-transit privileges on carload export freight at points intermediate to the ports.

The storage-in-transit privilege was negotiated by ODT's Division of Rates at the request of the Division of Storage. It covers all commercial carload freight other than bulk traffic. Tariff provisions for the movement of freight under the agreement became by authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission effective on one day's notice.

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